(vi) Rural Industrialisation.

1264. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme which was introduced into the Mysore State in the year 1951, continued during the year 1956-57 in the Districts of Old Mysore State.

1265. The Central Board constituted for operating Rural Industrialisation Scheme was continued and reviewed the progress of the scheme during the year.

1266. The budget provision of Rs. 19·00 lakhs was allotted and of this, a sum of Rs. 14·80 lakhs was spent during the year for the implementation of the Scheme of Rural Industrialisation.

Organisation of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme.

1267. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts continued to be the Special Officers of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme assisted by the District Superintendents of Industries, Revenue Sub-Divisional Officers and Amildars of Taluks.

1268. Four hundred and one Group Committees organised one for each Revenue Hobli with one Rural Industrial Co-operative Society for each Group Circle, enrolled 34,364 (40,593) members as shareholders during the year collecting a sum of Rs. 6·06 lakhs as share amount by these Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies. The total shareholders enlisted from the inception of the scheme were 1,44,243 shares and subscriptions collected being Rs. 34·45 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 6·00 lakhs was paid as subventions to these Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies from Government for maintenance of these Group Committees.

1269. In addition to the above 401 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies, four Urban Industrial Co-operative Societies were organised and were functioning for providing credit facilities to the Industrialists of Small Scale Industries of the respective urban areas.

1270. The rural folk were advised by means of lectures and speeches to increase their productive capacity and income by starting fresh and remunerative small scale and cottage industries in the villages and to make use of the facilities provided by Government through the Rural Industrialisation Scheme.

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Rural Industrial Financing Bank Limited.

1271. The Rural Industrial Financing Bank organised under the Scheme, continued to function during the year. A capital of Rs. 7·47 lakhs was invested in addition to Rs. 40·00 lakhs invested in previous years thus bringing the total capital invested by the Rural Industrial Co-operative Society as shares and deposits in the Rural Industrial Financing Bank to Rs. 47·47 lakhs at the close of the year.

1272. A sum of Rs. 34·22 (Rs. 17·11) lakhs was sanctioned as loans in 7,638 cases for starting fresh industries or for expanding existing industries during the year. The total loans sanctioned being Rs. 61·39 lakhs in 12,224 cases.

1273. A Scheme for providing financial aid to the poor village artisans who could not offer security was sanctioned and a provision of Rs. 5·00 lakhs was made during the year. An equal sum of Rs. 2·94 lakhs was contributed by the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and a total sum of Rs. 5·88 lakhs was issued as loans under this scheme to the poor industrialists on the surety of solvent persons through the respective Rural Industrial Co-operative Society during the year.

1274. In addition, a sum of Rs. 20·00 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India for grant of loans to Small Scale Industrialists through the Rural Industrial Financing Bank. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was spent in granting loans to small scale industries of the State.

1275. Due to persuation and propaganda of the Department and also with the financial aid provided through Rural Industrial Financing Bank, 24,248 private industrial units have been freshly started or expanded investing an additional capital to the tune of Rs. 412·92 lakhs and employing 67,569 additional men in these industrial units. A gross production of Rs. 923·25 lakhs worth of goods has been estimated, increasing the industrial per capita income of the 10 Districts of the old Mysore State from Rs. 2·9 lakhs during 1955-56 to Rs. 10·8 lakhs during the year 1956-57.

Craft Co-operative Societies.

1276. Thirty-five Industrial Craft Co-operatives have been organised under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme for the benefit of village artisans to improve their crafts by

providing them with required modern tools and equipments, working capital, marketing facilities.

1277. Starting of village industries sponsored by the Khadi and Village Industries Board had also been taken up under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme under the auspices of the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies. A sum of Rs. 1,07,550 and Rs. 1,27,470 as grant and loan respectively have been sanctioned to these Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board in respect of 17 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies for different kinds of village industries during the year.

Village Industries under the auspices of the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies.

1278. This Scheme launched by the All-India Small Scale Industries Board for supply of machinery on hire purchase system from the National Small Industries Corporation was also taken up through the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies organised. Machinery in respect of 56 cases worth of Rs. 12·59 lakhs have already been sanctioned. During the year, 12 industrialists were supplied with machinery worth Rs. 2·28 lakhs.

Supply of Machinery on Hire Purchase Scheme.

1279. The experts attached to the Small Industries Service Institute, Bombay, visited the State and advised the industrialists in each craft as regards the improvement of the industry on modern methods. These experts visited 306 centres and advised the industrialists.

1280. There had been perceptable awakening in the rural areas during the year, as a result of which, a number of people were coming forward to enrol themselves as shareholders and were applying for loans to start industries of their own. In the rural areas, there had been considerable demand for aid in starting agricultural and live-stock industries.

(vii) Labour

1281. The Commissioner of Labour in addition to his own duties held the following offices :—

Indian Trade Union Act, 1926.

(i) The Registrar of Trade Unions in Mysore;

(ii) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner;

(iii) The Chief Conciliation Officer in the State;

(iv) The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers in Mysore;

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(v) The Statistics Authority under the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, now replaced by the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953;

(vi) Director of National Employment Services and Industrial Training; and the

(vii) Workmens' Compensation Commissioner for the State.

1282. In the former Mysore State, there were 194 (176) Trade Unions at the commencement of the year as registered Under the Indian Trade Union Act and during the year 50 Trade Unions were registered, 12 were either dissolved or cancelled bringing the total to 232 (194).

1283. On 1st November 1956, 104 Trade Unions were transferred to the New State from the merged areas.

1284. Amendments to the Constitutions of 24 Trade Unions/Labour Associations, were registered during the year.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act.

1285. The Commissioner of Labour was the Certifying Officer for the whole State as per Section 2 (c) of the Act. In accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Commissioner of Labour settles and certifies the Standing Orders of Industrial undertakings employing 100 or more, which determines the relationship between the employer and the employee.

1286. The total number of Standing Orders of industrial concerns certified up to the close of the year was 41.

Industrial Disputes Act.

1287. The Commissioner of Labour was the Conciliation Officer for the whole State of Mysore, under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

1288. Two hundred and eighty-six industrial disputes were investigated by the Labour Department during the year, of which, 139 disputes related to the areas merged from 1st November 1956 and the remaining 147 to Old Mysore State.

1289. Due to the timely intervention of the Departmental Officers, several industrial disputes were settled by way of conciliations.

1290. The industrial disputes in Kolar Division were conciliated upon by the Central Regional Labour Commissioner (Madras) as the Mining industry has been administered by the Central Government.